

PLOT TO INDICT JUSTICES TO DELAY TRIALS, CHARGED

Attempt to Incapacitate Court in Corruption Cases Disclosed.

PLAN FAILED, HOWEVER

Attorney General Allen Tells Harvard Alumni of "Sinister" Scheme.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22.—An alleged plot whereby three justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court would have been indicted, thus incapacitating the court in its recent hearings of the cases of those who were charged with corruption, was disclosed by Attorney General J. Weston Allen, in an address at the Harvard University Alumni exercises to-day.

"The plan in part failed or was abandoned," said Mr. Allen, "but it was a sinister attempt to undermine the faith of the people in the integrity of the courts, a veiled attempt upon the Government itself. Filled in their purpose to prevent a trial, overwhelmed by the evidence produced against them of corruption and extortion, silent before their accusers, these men have weakly endeavored to claim bias on the part of the court. Stripped of their office, they are bereft of their power and influence which was built upon patronage and rested upon fear."

Joseph C. Pelletier and Nathan A. Tufts have been removed from the district attorneys of Suffolk and Middlesex Counties respectively in the past year as the result of charges brought by Mr. Allen. Daniel H. Coakley, a prominent criminal lawyer whose name was prominent in the removal proceedings, has been disbarred by the Supreme Court.

An indictment is pending against Supreme Court Justice Edward P. Pierce. This indictment and those against certain other judges, Mr. Allen asserted, were not directed against them as individuals, but were part of a plan to hinder the proceedings of the court.

HACKENSACK RIVER BRIDGE IS WRECKED BY SHIP COLLISION

Five Men Thrown Into Water When Steel Span Is Dislodged.

The ocean-going steamship Glenard, going north in the Hackensack River, ran into the bulkhead of the drawbridge on the Lincoln Highway between Jersey City and Kearny, N. J., at 8:15 this morning, smashing the bow and knocking the heavy five men on the draw at the time were thrown into the river, but were rescued by police.

The ship, which is 150 feet long, was proceeding to the Seaboard By-Products Company. It continued on its way for more than 1,000 feet before it stopped. The steel draw weighs several thousand tons.

The men on the draw were Chief Engineer James McKenna, of No. 201 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City; Assistant Engineer James Sullivan, of 228 Cole Street, Jersey City; William Mahon, gate tender, No. 147 Springfield Avenue, Newark; Daniel McCahay, No. 217 Seventh Street, Jersey City; and James MacDonald, No. 244 Grove Street, Jersey City. The last two men were repairing the highway at the bridge.

Traffic between Jersey City and Kearny, Newark, and other points was diverted from the Lincoln Highway to the Harrison Turnpike, a mile and a half north of the bridge. Hundreds of vehicles were caught in the heavy traffic jam.

Two ambulances were sent to the scene from City Hospital and one from Greenville Hospital, both of Jersey City, but the men were found not to have suffered any ill effects from their immersion.

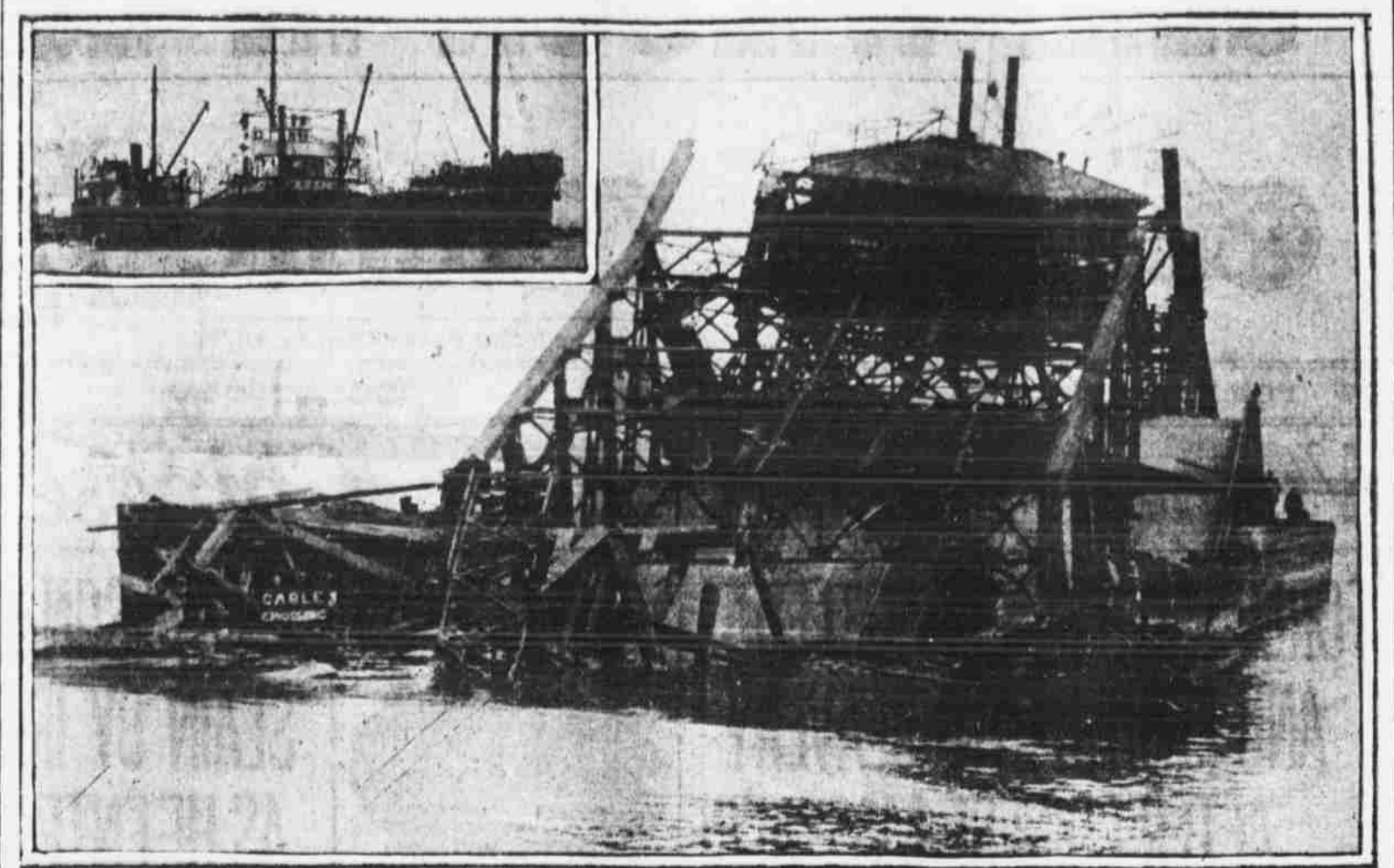
NATION'S WOMAN'S PARTY PLANS ITS CAMPAIGN

Will Work During Summer for Political and Civil Equality.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is hostess at her home in Port Washington, L. I., this afternoon at a meeting of officers and members of the National Woman's Party, of which she is President. Plans for an intensive summer campaign in various States for political and civil equality are to be adopted. Among those in attendance are Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Miss Alice Paul. Plans will be outlined for remodeling the buildings in Washington, D. C., given by Mrs. Belmont for a national headquarters.

Every phase of woman's determination to compel all States to recognize her legal and political equality with man will be discussed at to-day's meeting.

Hackensack River Drawbridge Wrecked by Ship, And Vessel Whose Collision Caused Collapse



HARDING TO TEST GERMAN SEIZURE OF WAR REFUNDS

Unless Germany Refrains, Personal Property Held by U. S. Will Be Seized.

By David Lawrence, (Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Copyright).—Although President Harding has decided to follow the humane course which has been traditional in American history, in returning the private property of citizens of an enemy country, the painful truth is that, in the instance of the German nationals, practically all the property now held by the United States will come into the hands of the German government and eventually will be transferred to the allied governments as reparation money.

This is because the German Government has on its statute books a tax on capital which would virtually confiscate the property about to be returned by the American Government to German citizens. President Harding and his associates realize this, but it was stated at the White House in response to an inquiry that the United States Government is powerless to intervene as between German citizens and the German Government.

There has been some discussion of the possibility that the American Government might make as a condition of the return that the German Government waive the tax on capital or that the Department of State use its good offices to secure exemption for German Nationals having property in the United States.

For the moment, however, American officials will not intervene. Unofficially, German embassy spokesmen have assured American officials that the tax on capital would not be enforced against the German nationals having property returned to them by the United States Government and it may be that this will be the case, but there is nothing definite to guarantee such an outcome and it is believed a special law would have to be passed in Germany to cover the exemption.

The situation becomes particularly vital because the United States plans to return approximately \$30,000,000 worth of property, which takes in about ninety-three per cent of the people interested in getting property back. The remaining seven per cent own property estimated in value at from \$350,000,000 to \$450,000,000. Should the German Government practically confiscate the first \$30,000,000, it would have an important bearing on the disposition of the remainder of the property.

Americans who have claims against the German Government, either through the death of relatives on the Lusitania or elsewhere in the war zone and through the loss of property, know that in the present state of German finances they have little chance to collect their claims. That's why they have been insisting that the property of German nationals be used to pay American claims.

The President and his colleagues have been opposed to this on the ground that American tradition was against confiscation of private property of enemy citizens, but American claimants declare that if the American Government doesn't confiscate it the German Government will and the proceeds will not go either to American claimants, or the owners of German

property, but will go to the allied governments as reparation payment.

The representatives of American claimants have suggested that the wisest course for the American Government to follow would be to hold the German property in trust until Germany can pay American claimants. The objection to this has been the fact that many persons with small amounts of property were being made to suffer unnecessarily.

The compromise plan worked out by Col. Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, and now approved by the President, would, with the consent of Congress, give to German nationals all property under \$10,000 in value and on large estates at least \$10,000. The prospects are that the owners of the large estates will not wish them divided so as to get \$10,000 and will decline to accept the sum, preferring to keep their estates intact.

The President has followed almost entirely the recommendations of Colonel Miller, who for months has been reorganizing the office of the alien property custodian. It cannot be said, however, that a permanent policy has yet been evolved, for until Congress approves the legislation being drafted by Colonel Miller and the Departments of State and Justice and some idea is obtained of the attitude of the German Government toward the first \$30,000,000 worth of property returned, the whole subject will be more or less in abeyance.

SECOND DEFEAT FOR LLOYD GEORGE BY COMMONS VOTE

Not Believed, However, That It Will Force Premier's Resignation.

LONDON, June 22 (Associated Press).—The Government was defeated on a financial amendment to the National Health Insurance Bill in Grand Committee of the House of Commons to-day. The committee immediately adjourned in order that the Government might consider its position. The amendment was carried against the Government by a vote of 29 to 14.

The defeat is considered in political quarters as of no greater importance than that which occurred in the House of Lords yesterday and as unlikely to lead to modification of the Government's policy.

The defeat of the Government in the House of Lords yesterday on the question of the Palestine mandate involves no domestic political consequences, and its effect on the mandate question cannot be judged until to-day's debate in the House of Commons.

Sir William Jovason-Hicks, Unionist, plans to raise the question of the concession to Pinchus Rutenberg for a power project on the Jordan River. The statement by Winston Spencer Churchill, Colonial Secretary in reply, is expected to be most important, as outlining the Government's policy.

HARDING REFUSES PLEA TO FREE PHILIPPINES

Does Not Consider Time Ripe for Independence.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Harding to-day refused to approve "absolute, immediate and complete independence" to the Philippines, as recently requested by a delegation from the islands.

The President's refusal of the plea for independence was made known to the delegation in a conference at the White House this morning. The President, it was said, expressed hope that independence should be granted the islands ultimately, but he made it clear that he does not yet consider the time ripe for such action.

BANTON REPEATS HIS "LICENSE TO STEAL" CHARGE

Answers President Cromwell of Stock Exchange on Brokers' Methods.

District Attorney Banton in answer to day statements made by Seymour L. Cromwell, President of the New York Stock Exchange, at a luncheon of the New York Electrical League yesterday, reiterated his charge that the Stock Exchange form of brokerage contract, which gives the broker the right to hypothecate his customers' securities, is in effect a license to steal. The District Attorney said:

"I do not believe in substituting penalties provided by the New York Stock Exchange, or any other exchange, for the penalties provided by law against unlawful practices. The law of New York (Penal Law 956) has made it a felony for a broker to hypothecate his customers' securities without the customers' consent."

"Now, Mr. Cromwell asserts that a contract signed by the customer, which releases the broker from the inhibition provided by the statute against the hypothecation of securities, does not give to the broker a free hand to steal those securities, and not be prosecuted and convicted for his crime."

"I still repeat that if any customer of any brokerage firm is foolish enough to sign the new contract, and thus place in the hands of the broker the power to misappropriate securities placed with the broker as collateral, he puts it in the power of the broker to steal those securities, and yet prevents the prosecuting officer from taking action against the broker for such misconduct."

"I agree with Mr. Cromwell that securities may be dealt in 'when, as and if issued.' This privilege should be accorded only in cases where, if possible, steps have been taken to insure the issue of such securities. It should not be permitted, as recently it was permitted by the Curb Market Exchange, in connection with the anticipated issue of securities of a corporation which not only had not been organized, but which existed only in the minds of certain persons."

"As to whether a broker should speculate at the same time he represents his customer is a matter of ethics. I believe a broker should be a broker, and if he plans to be anything else that he should advertise that fact and let it be known to his prospective customers. I should dislike to repose discretion with a man who may be gambling against me. As long as the law permits brokers to gamble and limits their transactions to the provisions of the Penal Law which prevent their trading against customers' orders (Penal Law section 954) no one can complain while they keep strictly within the law."

Following are some of the points made by Mr. Cromwell in his address and touched upon by the District Attorney:

LABOR OPPOSES COURT VETOES

RELEAST, June 22 (Associated Press).—Cathal O'Shanon, successful Labor candidate for Parliament in Louth and Meath, declared in a speech at Drogheda last night that there was one point in the proposed Constitution for Ireland which the Labor Party would oppose to the death—the provision that any Judge and any court of Ireland could decide that an act passed by the Irish Parliament was illegal or unconstitutional.

SOLD OIL STOCKS ON SCHWAB'S NAME, INDICTMENT SAYS

Six Charged With Use of Mails to Defraud Investors of \$600,000.

The Federal Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment charging six men concerned in the promotion and sale of bonds and stock of the Petroleum Producing and Refining Company, Nos. 459 and 601 Fifth Avenue, which became bankrupt in January, 1921, with using the mails to defraud investors to the extent of \$600,000.

Those indicted are William A. Stuart, President of the company; Henry P. Hope, Secretary and Treasurer; Richard Kirby Long, James G. Anderson, bookkeeper, and George G. Hynson and George L. Derr, stock and bond salesmen.

Hope was at one time Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Corporation and the indictment charges that in the sale on bonds and stock of the Petroleum Producing and Refining Company the names of Charles M. Schwab, W. E. Corey and Harry Sinclair were used as endorsing the management of the oil company and that those statements were misleading and entirely unjustified.

The indictment, which contains eighteen counts, charges that the defendants in the exploitation of the company and sale of its 7 per cent coupon gold bonds and stock made false representations as to its financial standing and the production of its leased wells.

The indictment explains that the Petroleum Producing and Refining Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1919 and after establishing offices first at No. 459 and later No. 601 Fifth Avenue, began floating a \$1,000,000 7 per cent gold bond issue to lease oil wells in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma. Bonds to the extent of \$600,000 were sold to investors in this and other States, it is charged on certain development representations and that the company's stock was being sold on the market at \$25 per share and would soon rise to \$50.

It was also represented, the indictment specifies, that the pipe line connections and transportation facilities to all the company's wells were exceptionally good; that a 500-barrel-a-day gusher had come in on the Kansas lease, and when the wells produced 1,000 barrels a day the annual income would be \$1,277,500.

The indictment charges that representations as to the production of oil from leased lands was misleading and unjustified because it was not more than 10 or 12 barrels a day; that the company falsely represented that, at the end of 1919, the wells were producing 127 barrels a day, when a matter of fact the company had a shortage of \$209,000 and the output of the wells was trivial.

Assistant United States Attorney Polakoff, who investigated the affairs of the now bankrupt company, says that instead of going into the treasury of the Petroleum Producing and Refining Company, most of the money derived from the sale of the bonds and stock was used up paying high salaries to the officers and commissions to salesmen. Hynson, one of the latter, Polakoff says, received a salary of \$25,000 a year and President Stuart's salary was raised from \$12,000 to \$20,000.

Hope, the prosecutor says, was at one time vice-president of the Carnegie Steel Company, and since then has been concerned in the formation and promotion of three companies, all of which proved financial failures. They were, Mr. Polakoff says, The Pathfinder Motor Company, Cox Automobile Pipe Bending Company, and the A. Star Grocer Company.

AMERICANS STILL IN MAKING, SAYS HEAD OF HARVARD

Not Yet Finished Product, Needs More Foreign Strains, Lowell Declares.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22.—American colleges can render an indispensable service in blending the different racial groups that pour into the country, said President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, in an address at the alumni exercises at the Harvard commencement to-day.

"To leave out of sight the interests of any group whatever, to fail to consult members of that group about its interests, would be wrong," President Lowell asserted. "To shut the eyes to an actual problem of this kind and ignore its existence, or to refuse to grapple with it courageously, would be unworthy of a university."

His remarks were interpreted by the alumni as referring to recent reports that Harvard planned discrimination against the Jews and barred Negroes from freshmen dormitories.

After recalling the ease with which newcomers were assimilated in the earlier period of the country, President Lowell continued:

"Of late there have come to us from every part of Europe mutual antipathies among men bred in the Old World. We must, if we can, see that such feelings are not fostered here."

"But mark this: We often speak of Americanization as if the American were a finished product. The American has been in the making ever since the first white man set foot upon our shores and will continue to be in the making so long as streams of foreigners pour into our land."

"Americanization does not mean merely molding them to an already settled type, but the blending together of many distinct elements. No one of the peoples that have come from Europe to our shores is devoid of qualities that can enrich our common heritage and some have already contributed greatly thereto."

MEXICO WILL PAY \$700,000,000 DEBT

Agreement Drawn Up With International Bankers, de la Huerta Bankers.

Mexico will agree to pay her external debt of \$700,000,000, according to the agreement drawn up by Finance Minister Adolfo de la Huerta and a committee of international bankers headed by Thomas W. Lamont, it was indicated to-day by de la Huerta.

The agreement probably will be approved by President Obregon. Official announcement of the acceptance is expected in a few days.

De la Huerta was scheduled to meet Lamont at 3 o'clock this afternoon to transmit to him several comments on the agreement forwarded from President Obregon. The comments are understood to propose slight modifications.

JAMAICAN LAWS DRIVE CHINESE HERE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 22.—To prevent Chinamen and other Asiatics landing here the Government has decided that would-be immigrants must pass literary tests. A number of Chinamen are reported to be leaving for the United States by way of Cuba, because of local legislation restricting business operations.

Moonshiner, 70, Kills Minister And Sheriff; Then Ends Own Life

Stands Off Posse, Bids Wife Goodby and Shoots Self After Raid on Still.

ALBANY, Ore., June 22.—Three bodies torn by gunshot wounds were brought here to-day. They were those of the Rev. Roy Healy, pastor of the First Christian Church of Albany; Sheriff C. M. Kendall of Linn County, and Dave M. West, seventy years old, rancher and trapper.

Their deaths were the result of a raid on West's moonshine still yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Kendall, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Healy.

The Sheriff and the minister were shot and killed instantly by the aged rancher, who, after barricading himself in his house and holding off a posse for hours, crept from the building when night came and in his barn ended the episode by blowing off the top of his head with his rifle.

The killings of Sheriff Kendall and the Rev. Mr. Healy happened at 3:30 o'clock and until the body of West was found in the barn, the bodies of his two victims lay where they fell inside the West yard, members of the posse fearing to enter the premises and remove them.

West threatened any one with death who should attempt to approach except the Coroner, who, he said, could remove the bodies of the men he had killed. Fearing, however, that West might mistake the

N. Y. MERCHANT WHO DIED WHILE ON A VISIT TO PARIS



WITNESS ATTACKS MARINO'S ALIBI AT VAROTTA TRIAL

Undertaker Contradicts Testimony Given by Family of Accused on Stand.

The trial of Antonio Marino for the murder of five-year-old Giuseppe Varotta, who was kidnapped for ransom and drowned a year ago, is near its end. This afternoon the defense is summing up. Assistant District Attorney Brothers will sum up for the State to-morrow morning and a verdict may be received to-morrow afternoon.

To-day, after a number of character witnesses had testified for Marino, the State called Thomas Sparcia, undertaker, No. 707 Fourth Avenue, to the stand to attack a part of Marino's alibi claim.

Relatives of Marino had testified yesterday that on the night of June 2 they went to the funeral of Mrs. Antonio Rosello, leaving Marino at home, and that Marino was still there when they returned. The State contends that Marino attended a conference of the kidnappers that night.

The undertaker testified from memory and written records that the funeral of Mrs. Rosello had been held in the morning of June 2 and that she was in her grave at Calvary Cemetery at the hour at which Marino's relatives claimed to have attended her funeral.

Robert Raffaele, already condemned to death for the murder, was recalled to the stand by the defense. He testified that part of his first statement to the police was false and that he made his statement of his own free will after being promised an early release on bail.

7,000 CONFEDERATES PARADE IN RICHMOND

Veterans Brave Blazing Sun to Hold Review.

RICHMOND, June 22.—Survivors of the armies of Lee and Jackson paraded here to-day at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. Nearly 7,000 veterans braved the hot sun to pass in review of the Generals who led them in the battles of the Civil War.

Among gifts of \$25,000 and over were legacies from the late Mrs. James G. Freeman, and \$37,250 as an additional payment under the will of Mrs. Henry Draper for the astronomical observatory.

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The aggregate of other gifts less than \$25,000 was \$528,502. Payment of subscriptions to the endowment fund reached a total of \$1,232,333.

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DIED.

LEFFNER—LOTTA CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Thursday, 12 noon.

MEYER—GEORGE D. CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Friday, 2 P. M.

BARRAM—G. E. CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Until Thursday.

'PUSSYFOOT' SAILS ON SHIP CARRYING PLENTY OF LIQUORS

Government Control of Booze Is Fake, Famous Dry Declares.

William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson was one of 320 cabin passengers sailing to-day on the Cunard liner Scythia for Queenstown and Liverpool. He wouldn't sail on an American ship because of the sale of liquor, but he can get all he wants on the Scythia, in case of illness.

"Secretary Weeks said what I would expect him to say," he declared concerning the recent speech of the Secretary of War favoring beer and light wines. "He is too old to change, now."

Protesting the sale of liquor aboard American ships, Mr. Johnson, when reminded of the loss which would be incurred were American ships not to sell booze on their voyages across the ocean, said:

"Well, the Shipping Board has already lost \$50,000,000 of the people's money. I don't think that a few more millions will matter. I don't think that the Government has any more right to be a bootlegger than an individual. Law is law, whether on sea or on land. Government control of booze is a fake. The Government shouldn't engage in a business that's too dirty for an individual to handle. It's better to sink ships than to sell liquor on them."

Another passenger was Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, who is to spend six months in Europe with his wife and daughter. He will read a paper at the International Educational Conference in Geneva.

Father P. J. Kavanagh of the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Brooklyn, also sailed. He is to visit Ireland and Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn McGee and their two babies were on board. They took three cases of a special kind of milk for the youngsters.

Mrs. Clara Novello Davies, mother of Ivor Novello, who wrote "Keep the Home Fires Burning," was another passenger. She was accompanied by two of her musical pupils, Miss Helen Grady and Lawrence Leonard.

GIFTS TO HARVARD REACH \$4,926,000 HEAD ANNOUNCES

Donations Made Known in Commencement Address of President Lawrence.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22.—Gifts of \$4,926,000 to Harvard University were announced by President A. Lawrence Lowell in his commencement day address to the alumni this afternoon. This amount included \$100,000 from the class of 1897 as a mark of its Twenty-fifth Anniversary; \$1,231,784 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the use of the School of Public Health; \$791,887 as an additional payment under the will of Joseph R. Delamar for the Medical School; \$250,000 from the general education board for the School of Education; \$278,973 as a legacy from the late Mrs. James G. Freeman; and \$37,250 as an additional payment under the will of Mrs. Henry Draper for the astronomical observatory.

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